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near its place of business is collectable, since such location being of direct financial advantage to the company constitutes a sufficient consideration.

Foreign Corporations—Loan secured by Mortgage.—*State v. Bristol Savings Bank*, 18 So. Rep., 533 (Ala.) Act 14, Sec. 4, of the Alabama constitution provides that “no foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having at least one known place of business and an authorized agent or agents therein.” A foreign corporation placing a loan secured by mortgages on land in that State was held to be doing business within the constitution.

Railroad Companies—Foreign Competing Lines.—*State v. Port Royal & Ga. Ry. Co., et. al.*, 23 S. E. Rep., 383 (So. Car.). This was a case where a railroad incorporated under act of Legislature of the State of Georgia, by purchasing a majority of the capital stock and general mortgage bonds of a railroad in South Carolina acquired control of its management and ran it to further its own interests. It was held that a foreign railroad corporation, on the ground of public policy, cannot acquire the stock and thereby the management of a domestic competing line.

Validity of Judgment in a Foreign State.—*Hubbard v. American Ins. Co.*, 70 Fed. Rep., 808. A Nebraska corporation was sued in a Colorado State court, and judgment was rendered against it. The defendant pleaded to the jurisdiction because of insufficiency of service. Recovery on this judgment was sought through the U. S. Circuit Court in the corporation's home state. The latter court held that the judgment was not void, and that the question as to the jurisdiction of the former court in rendering the judgment could not be raised again.

PLEADING.

Election of Remedies—Trespass or Nuisance.—*Follett et al. v. Brooklyn El. R. Co. et al.*, 36 N. Y. Sup., 200. Abutting property owners brought an action against an elevated railway company to enjoin the operation of the road for rental damages. Held, that inasmuch as the plaintiffs had a right to plead and prove the facts upon which their case depended, they could not be compelled to elect whether they would try the cause as for a continuing trespass or as for a nuisance.